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MARGINAL COLUMN
By GEORGE LEONOF

THE consensus of unofficial Western opinion to the resignation of Mr. Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Skriabin, better known as Molotov, is that the Soviet Government has announced the resignation of its Foreign Minister as a gesture to President Tito of Yugoslavia. The fact that Marshal Tito was just about crossing the border into Russia for a three-week visit certainly helped to make this the most facile explanation: Tito-comes-Molotov-goes sort of thing. It's not illogical, moreover, though there could be other interpretations not much shorter in logic. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Mr. Molotov was Foreign Minister during the Cominform's break with Marshal Tito, that the Foreign Minister had fired some bitter verbal broadcasts at the Yugoslav leader and his policy, and that, since current Soviet-Yugoslav relations are largely in the realm of foreign relations, and not on the more intimate inter-party basis, the Soviet contact with Yugoslavia would continue to be made through Mr. Molotov's Ministry. Certainly Mr. Molotov was not a member of the Bulganin-Khrushchev suite when the Soviet leaders made their pilgrimage to the shrine of Titoism a year ago. His successor, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, was.

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AND yet, it would appear that whatever influence Marshal Tito may have had on Molotov's resignation affected the timing of the announcement, and not the decision itself. First rumours about a top-level change in the Soviet Foreign Ministry were current as far back as last October, when Mr. Molotov in a letter to the "Pravda," edited by his successor, admitted that he had erred in stating before the Supreme Soviet eight months earlier that the foundations of Socialism had been built in Russia. He called it a politically harmful mistake, since socialism already exists in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, though he himself spiked all speculation about his retirement, and almost immediately after accompanied Premier Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to the Geneva "summit" conference, speculation revived with renewed vigour last November after the "Pravda" ran a long article condemning this mistake.

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MR. Molotov, at 68, had been a close associate of Stalin for more than 30 years, especially after he succeeded Rykov as Premier in 1930. Though he had served Stalin's policies faithfully, and in the West earned grudging admiration as one of the world's most skilled and adamant debators, there were indications that all was not well between the dictator and his Foreign Minister. Mr. Molotov succeeded Maxim Litvinov to the portfolio in 1939, after the collapse of the latter's efforts to conclude a collective security agreement with the West against Hitler. A bitter enemy of nazism, Mr. Molotov nevertheless concluded the Russo-German pact on the eve of World War II, and while in the war years there was little room for diversion in foreign policy matters, he remained Foreign Minister for less than four years after V-Day, and was replaced by Andrei Vyshinsky in March, 1949. The foreign portfolio was returned to him by then Premier Georgi Malenkov only after Stalin's death four years later.

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MR. Shepilov, who steps into his shoes straight from the editorial offices of the "Pravda," seems to have been intensely groomed for the job over the past year. Besides accompanying Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev to Belgrade last May, he was again with the Soviet leaders during their Asian tour last June. He did not go to Britain with them, but while the Soviet leaders were there it was Mr. Shepilov who delivered a major domestic policy speech, and not Mr. Molotov. The new Foreign Minister, a deeply-grounded Communist theoretician of the "new generation," first became prominent in foreign affairs when he was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council of the Nationalities, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet. To lend some local colour to Mr. Shepilov's background, it might be mentioned that he was in Cairo during last year's Liberation Day celebrations. This was shortly before the Soviet Union broached its vigorous Middle East policy, one of whose first manifestations was the Czech-Egyptian arms deal.

Jerusalem, June 2.

Tito in Moscow; Molotov Resigns

MOSCOW, Saturday. — President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived today to a greeting as a "dear friend" of Russia on a visit prefaced by the resignation of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, and the appointment in his place of Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, former editor of the Communist Party paper, "Pravda," who was recently raised to alternate membership of the Party's Presidium.

Diplomats said that the spectacular welcome organised for Marshal Tito indicated that the Russians are determined to impress on their guest the extent of the changes that have taken place since Stalin died in March, 1953.

The strongest proof of this was last night's announcement of Mr Molotov's resignation while the Yugoslav President was travelling across Russia. The move was seen as a special concession to Marshal Tito, who will spend three weeks in the country. His state visit includes talks on world problems and Soviet-Yugoslav relations and a tour of provincial centres.

MOLOTOV

Immediately after his arrival, Marshal Tito praised the Soviet leadership and supported closer ties between the two countries. "Our fates are inseparable... there will never again be misunderstanding among the nations of the Socialist camp," he declared.

The future of Mr. Molotov, who had for years run Russia's relations with the outside world, has been a matter of speculation ever since last autumn when he had to apologize publicly for an error of Communist theory. Mr. Molotov, 66, told the Supreme Soviet on February 8 last year, the day Mr. Georgi Malenkov resigned as Premier, that the foundations of Socialism had been built in Russia. Eight months later, in a letter to the Communist Party journal "Kommunist," he admitted this was "theoretically mistaken and politically harmful." Official theory says that Socialism already exists in Russia.

(Reuter, UP)

DMITRI SHEPILOV

Dmitri Shepilov, 50, has been Chief Editor of "Pravda" since early in 1952.

For several years he has been a leading worker in the Central Party apparatus and has specialized in theoretical problems of collective farming and other political economy studies.

He was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1952 after serving in 1948 and 1949 as chief of the propaganda and agitation section.

In 1954, he was elected Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities. In July last year, he attended the Liberation Day celebrations in Cairo.

Towards the end of the year, on his 50th birthday, he was awarded the Order of Lenin "in recognition of his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State."

He was thought to have been responsible for negotiating the sale of Communist arms to Egypt last year

He accompanied the Soviet delegation led by Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev which visited Yugoslavia in May last year and which toured Asia in June.

Vyacheslav Molotov

Vyacheslav Molotov succeeded Maxim Litvinov as Foreign Minister in 1939 and negotiated the non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany. Before the Bolshevik Revolution, in which he played an active part alongside Stalin, Molotov was exiled for two years, once from St. Petersburg and then from Moscow.

After the Revolution, he organized the Volga and Don districts for the Soviet economy. He nationalized, industrialized and electrified the whole of the Ukraine. He was Party Secretary in the Ukraine in 1920, and six years later entered the Politburo.

He helped organize the general Soviet economy in the early Thirties, helped draft the Constitution in 1936, and took a prominent part in the purge trials in 1936-38.

'Active Defence' Vital for Our Survival—B-G

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion holds that Israel cannot give up "active defence" if she intends to avoid disintegration. He expressed the view in a 63-paragraph article touching on a number of external and internal questions published on Friday in "Davar."

Mr. Ben-Gurion warned against the "peace offensives" whose aim — or effect — is to weaken the country's internal solidarity. However, the Prime Minister stressed, Israel would not initiate a war against the Arabs in spite of all their unreasonable provocation.

A war in the area would endanger world peace. On moral grounds, as well as in the interest of the ingathering of the exiles, general Jewish good and the upbuilding of this country, Israel will strive to avoid a world conflagration.

Eventual Understanding

Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed his belief that both Jews and Arabs will eventually reach an understanding, which is so necessary, indeed historically unavoidable, for both parties and for the world. Arab opposition to peace was due to the fact that they were ruled by people who do not represent them, he added.

Mr. Ben-Gurion laid sress on the fact that Israel is a Mediterranean country. "Israel has neighbours on all the shores of the Mediterranean," and, through her outlet on the Red Sea, has a direct maritime link with both Asia and Africa. He devoted a special paragraph to the links Israel should foster with Far Eastern countries.

Israel is perhaps the only country which has no allies, he said, although there was much goodwill towards her in many quarters. An explanation could be found in the history of the Jewish people from the time they first settled in this country. "We were the only people which withstood the onslaught of both Christianity and Islam."

Mr. Ben-Gurion listed four elements of internal strength which Israel must foster in order to survive:

1) The ability of the State and its people to attract and absorb immigrants.
2) Our ability to develop the whole of this country agriculturally and industrially.
3) The ability to give a general and vocational education to all.
4) Our endeavour to form a new society which will contain no opposing classes, no exploitation nor differentiation between people. This society should be based on creative work, personal liberty, general cooperation, and mutual love, justice and peace. It should be a model for the whole world.

Party not an End

In opening his article, addressed mainly to Mapai members, Mr. Ben-Gurion states that "the party is not an end in itself." A party can only pretend to be doing its duty if it is organized to help foster the basic principles of the people, the State and the labour class. He notes that "a great revolution in our times had falsified its meaning when its aim became to impose the rule of the Government machine on all means of production and on creative man himself.

The trouble is not only in the veneration of one despotic personality, but in the apotheosis of the despotism which purportedly works for the benefit of the people without asking its advice.

Mr. Ben-Gurion concluded that the special position of the Jewish people in this country makes it necessary for the national rebirth to coincide with the return of the Jews to productive work. He repeated what he had urged at the Histadrut Convention in May — the need for Israel Labour to unite in one political organization.

A few paragraphs in the article allude to the religious question. Mr. Ben-Gurion states that "historical continuity does not mean petrification or freezing of the past." He adds that the use of religious or anti-religious feelings for political aims leads to "moral degradation" and endangers the integrity of the State.

U.N. Council Seen Submitting to Arabs

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — Arab delegates to the U.N. were confident today that when the Security Council meets again on Monday they will have won their fight on the wording of the British resolution on the Middle East.

The Arabs, backed by Russia, last night blocked an anticipated vote on the issue by objecting to the phrase "peaceful settlement" in the resolution. The Council adjourned till Monday, after three days of debate on the resolution calling on the Arabs and Israel to comply fully with the armistice agreements.

British delegates expressed surprise at Russia's attitude to the phrase, which was "borrowed" from an Anglo-Soviet communique issued after the Soviet leaders' recent visit to Britain.

'No Trick'

Sir Pierson Dixon, the chief British delegate, told the Council that there was "no trick or catch" in his resolution asking Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to continue his "good offices" to maintain peace between Israel and the Arabs. He said that he thought the use of the words would be a sufficient indication that the Secretary-General was being asked to continue the efforts he has begun to make progress towards full implementation of the Council's resolution of April 4 (which requested Mr. Hammarskjold to undertake his recent Middle East mission) and full compliance with the armistice agreements.

The Arab delegates have strongly opposed the "good offices" clause on the grounds that it sought to broaden the scope of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission to include a basic settlement.

Sir Pierson expressed surprise that a paragraph in the preamble to the resolution had been called into question. This paragraph read: "Conscious of the need to create conditions in which a peaceful settlement on a mutually acceptable basis of the dispute between the parties can be made."

A settlement should be reached through agreement and must not be imposed, he declared.

He said that he could not agree to amend or omit the paragraph, but he was willing to revise the "good offices" clause to try to allay certain fears about the scope of Mr. Hammarskjold's mandate. This would be changed to read that the Secretary-General "continue his good offices with the parties with a view to the full implementation of the Council resolution of April 4, and full compliance with the armistice agreements, and to report to the Security Council as appropriate."

Ahmed Shukeiry of Syria made a second speech against the controversial preamble clause which he claimed sought to take the whole question out of the hands of the U.N. and to put it into those of the parties concerned.

Sir Pierson was also agreeable to revising a paragraph declaring the "full freedom of movement of U.N. Observers must be respected in all areas along the armistice demarcation lines, in the Demilitarized Zones, and in the defensive areas." He therefore proposed to delete the words "in all areas" and add to the end of the clause the words, "As defined in the armistice agreements to enable them (the Observers) to fulfil their functions."

Mr. James J. Wadsworth of the U.S. expressed full support for the British resolution as amended. He said that the resolution was fully in accord and consistent with the April 4 resolution which established Mr. Hammarskjold's mandate.

M. Herve Alphand of France said he did not share the apprehensions which had been voiced by some of the states most concerned. He stated that his delegation was in full agreement with the text of the resolution as amended.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Sobolev, said he supported the Arab objections to Paragraph 6 of the preamble. Its deletion would make it possible for the Soviet Union to support the British resolution. Inclusion of the paragraph could possibly affect earlier U.N. decisions and was outside the framework of the question under discussion. The paragraph could not promote a lasting, peaceful settlement in the future, he added.

(Eban speech is summarized on Page 2.)

France Stops Supplies Of Arms to All Arab States

'Algeria Will Not Be Arab State'

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).— The Socialist Prime Minister, M. Guy Mollet, said here today that his Government was ready to carry out a "new order" in Algeria, but would never allow the territory to sever her ties with France.

He was replying to a three day debate in the National Assembly on French North Africa. The vote of confidence will be taken on Tuesday. Most of the debate has concerned Algeria.

The French Resident Minister in Algeria, M. Robert Lacoste, told the Assembly earlier today that he hoped France will have discovered a solution to the Algerian problem within a few months. He denied that France was conducting a war of extermination there.

M. Mollet said in his speech that the insurgents knew there was no chance of victory for them.

On French aims, he said: "We do not want to restore the old order in Algeria in the social, economic or political fields. We want a new order."

There was no question of Algeria becoming an Arab State or a Moslem nation, or merely remaining a French province, he continued. The solution adopted in Tunisia and Morocco could not apply to Algeria.

Warning to Neighbours

He also issued a word of warning to the Governments of Morocco and Tunisia. They would not he presumed risk their friendship with the French Government by interfering in Algeria, which was a purely French affair.

In a reference to the Algerian peace plan put forward by the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, M. Mollet said: "Following clarification, there can be no question of returning simply to the previous state of affairs, nor can there be any question of the eviction of Europeans — as a high personality recently pointed out."

"We are not making war on Arabs or on Algeria," he said. "We are fighting armed bands who represent a small minority and we are doing so for the purpose of re-establishing peace and friendship."

Yesterday's debate showed dramatically that the overwhelming majority of the Assembly is determined to pursue military action in Algeria until, in the words of M. Max Lejeune, Secretary of State for the Army, "the rebels are exterminated."

M. Lejeune's speech received long and fervent applause except from the Communists. M. Pierre Mendes-France, who resigned from the Mollet Cabinet recently because he did not agree entirely with the way the situation was being handled in Algeria, joined in this applause.

UP reports from Algiers that two French divisions snapped shut a trap today on five Algerian rebel groups under "General" Si Amrouche, killing 330 and capturing 150 of the insurgents. French authorities called it "the biggest battle of the year."

Holds Up Small Arms on Order

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — No more contracts for the supply of arms will be entered into by the present Government with any Arab State, Premier Guy Mollet said in the National Assembly today.

He added that small arms were not being delivered to Arab states, even if previous Governments had contracted to do so, because they might reach the insurgents in Algeria.

Growing anxiety has been expressed recently in the French Press and by political quarters over the delivery of French arms to Arab countries, including light tanks to Egypt and light machineguns to Syria.

The Foreign Ministry said this week that France was completing delivery to Egypt of 40 fast tanks with 75-mm. guns under a contract signed last summer, and that about 20 Howitzers of 155-mm. calibre were covered by the same deal. Questioned about 13 cases of light machineguns, consigned to the Syrian Government, which were dispatched this week, the Ministry said that there were exceptions to the ban on small arms exports announced in February.

Foreign Minister Christian Pineau said in the Assembly last night: "Must we say that Nasser is a new Hitler? Personally, I form an entirely different opinion. But whatever one may think on this point, it is certain that no comparison can be made between the Germany of Hitler and the Egypt of Nasser. Egypt is industrially weak, and even if she wants to take certain types of action could not in fact go beyond the field of propaganda."

As Foreign Minister, he considered that, despite the events in North Africa, France should try to preserve the best possible relations even with those nations that did not agree with her at present about Algeria.

M. Pineau also thought there was reason to believe that Russia would help, through the U.N. Security Council, to avoid a conflict between Israel and Egypt.

Syrian Gov't Said About to Resign

The Syrian Cabinet, which late last night was still meeting in emergency session under President Shukri Kuwatly, was expected to resign following the recent ministerial crisis, the Arab News Agency reported.

The Cabinet meets under the President only when it is about to resign, the agency pointed out. The Cabinet trouble worsened recently with the resignation of Minister of Justice Muneir Ajlani and Minister of State Assad Haroun. At that time, Arab reports stated that the Syrian Government would quit as soon as President Kuwatly returned from his visit to Amman.

Parliament has also been recalled from its four-month recess and will meet in mid-June to discuss the internal political situation, which reached an acute stage with heavy parliamentary and public pressure brought to bear on Premier Said el Ghazi for his failure to establish a national political platform.

A group of about 100 university students yesterday stormed and seized the office of Economy Minister Riskalla Intaki and demanded his trial for allowing wheat to be shipped to the French in Algeria. The Syrian Labour Trades Union Federation yesterday submitted two notes to the Government, urging recognition of China, and extending financial aid to the Algerian rebel army.

A trade agreement with Bulgaria was signed in Damascus last night.

British Detain 260 Young Cypriots

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter). — Security forces picked up 260 Cypriots between the ages of 16 and 22 in Famagusta today and took them to a camp outside the town.

They were detained in a sudden swoop by the security forces. Long convoys of lorries drove through Famagusta, and any young Cypriot Greek seen in the street or market was told to enter one of them.

Later, an official statement said that the round-up was made in connection with two recent bomb incidents in Famagusta.

A Cypriot Greek with a price of £5,000 on his head was captured near here last night. He was identified as Polycarpos Georghadjis, 25, who had escaped from a detention camp in January.

Meanwhile, the Governor, Sir John Harding, left tonight by air for London for consultations with his Government.

The Athens weekly, "Tolmi," quoting a secret report, alleged today that 12,000 Turkish irregulars were being trained at Cilicia on the Turkish coast, opposite Cyprus, for eventual action in the island. The newspaper said that its report came from a "Mediterranean power embassy in the Middle East."

Britain Giving £80,000 To METO's Aid Fund

LONDON, Saturday (UP). — Britain will contribute £80,000 to the Baghdad pact's technical assistance plan this year, it was announced on Thursday.

Britain had committed herself to a £280,000 technical contribution over a five-year period. Mr. A.D. Dodds-Parker, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told Parliament that the contribution this year would include £50,000 technical assistance to the pact's Economic Committee and £30,000 to a proposed atomic training centre in Baghdad.

Eden States Cyprus Vital for Oil Link

NORWICH, Saturday (Reuter). — A plain warning that Britain will not yield on Cyprus was given last night by the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden.

Addressing a Conservative Party rally, Sir Anthony promised that his Government would continue to seek a solution, but he added:

"I want everyone, including our friends to heed that there can be no question of this country yielding over any essential element in the defence of its legitimate and vital interests. Examples of this are the Persian Gulf, Cyprus and Aden.

"No Cyprus, then no certain facilities to protect our employment and hunger in Britain. It is a simple as that today."

He attacked the "radio propaganda of the foulest character" broadcast to Cyprus from Athens.

He declared that it was "contrary to the whole spirit of NATO" that one of its members should seek to stir up terrorist activity in the territory of another.

He added that there could be "no confidence, still less friendship, while that continues."

Referring to Turkey's deep concern over Cyprus, Sir Anthony pointed out that it was only 70 kilometres from the Turkish shore, whereas the island was 800 kms. from Greece and had never been part of Greece.

GREEK RETORT

Commenting on Sir Anthony's speech, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, said in Athens yesterday that up to now Britain had given military reasons for her continued rule in Cyprus. 'It is now proved that these were pretexts."

The Premier added that Greece would continue to press the Cypriot claim in the "unshakable belief that the U.N. and the civilized world will not accept that material interests in oil which, in the Greek view were not endangered, may prevail over moral principles of freedom and justice."

22 Fishermen Home From Turkish Jail

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — After spending 30 days in a Turkish prison, 2 fishermen, the crews of the trawlers Kadimah, Nahshon and Neve Yam, returned here this afternoon safe and sound aboard the trawler, Ha-Zvi. Their vessels are still in Turkish hands.

The Kadimah men reported that they were stopped at a point some seven miles outside Turkish territorial waters at 10 p.m. on April 25 by a warship that had passed them at the same spot eight hours earlier. They were taken to Iskanderun and jailed. The commander of the warship deliberately misrepresented the location of their seizure, the sailors claimed.

The other two crews said that they were caught by the same warship five days later seven or eight miles off the Turkish coast.

The sailors were remanded first for 10 days, then for another fortnight. All served a full month, which is the usual penalty for illegal fishing inside territorial waters. The men said that the Israel Legation looked after them well and provided them with legal aid.

The three boats are still being held by the Turkish authorities, and a Ministry of Agriculture representative is in Istanbul trying to obtain their release. It is understood that the fate of the boats will be decided by a trial.

The fishermen said that they had been fishing at that spot for the past five years without any interference from the Turks.

JAPANESE SEEK MID. EAST TRADE

ISTANBUL, Saturday (Reuter). — Chiefs of Japanese diplomatic missions in Middle East countries have been assembling here for a conference which, according to one Japanese representative today, will seek ways of expanding Japanese trade in the Middle East.

URANIUM CLAIMED FOUND IN YEMEN

An American group has found uranium in the Sufan area east of Ma'reb, only 150 kms. from San'ah, the Yemenite capital, an official source said at the Yemenite Embassy in Cairo, according to the Arab News Agency.

N. KOREAN PREMIER TO VISIT USSR

TOKYO, Saturday (UP). — Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea will lead a Government goodwill mission to Russia, radio Peking said yesterday.

The broadcast did not disclose when Kim will go. The North Korean leader spent most of his early life in Russia.

'New York Times' On Arab War Intent

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — "The New York Times" said today that one had to conclude from Arab statements at the Security Council this week that, "given an opportunity, the Arabs would pounce on Israel."

The paper wrote: "Not one Arab speaker said one word to indicate that he felt the awful responsibility of restoring or maintaining peace in the Near East; not one showed the slightest understanding, or desire to understand, the urge that drove so many harassed individuals to the ancient land of Palestine, to set up a new commonwealth and labour for a new hope; not one welcomed the kind of peace that might result from accepting Israel as a neighbour. Each, without exception, seemed to be waiting for the ultimate catastrophe that, by wrecking the Mediterranean world, and perhaps all the Western world, might destroy the tiny State of Israel."

"Neither side in the Near Eastern troubles has been without blame. Each side has unnecessarily taken innocent lives. But the Israelis are now willing to settle and end the bloodshed. The Arabs, if their spokesmen truly represented them this week, are not ready to do this finally and for all time."

3 Algerians Get Death For Synagogue Attack

PARIS, Saturday (INA). — The three terrorists who threw a handgrenade at a synagogue in Constantin, Algeria, last Saturday, wounding three persons emerging from the building after services, were condemned to death on Thursday by a military tribunal.

Britain to Negotiate With Saudi Arabia and Yemen

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — The British Ambassador in Saudi Arabia is discussing with the Saudi Government an agenda for talks on all matters in dispute between the two countries, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He said that the Ambassador, Mr. Roderick Parkes, was working on the agenda with the Saudi authorities following the recent visit to King Saud of the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Douglas Dodds-Parker.

The main issue between Britain and Saudi Arabia is the status of the oil-rich Buraimi Oasis on the Persian Gulf.

Last autumn, British-led troops expelled Saudi officials from what Britain considered to be part of the territories of the British-protected Sultan of Muscat and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi.

Meanwhile, in Cairo today, the Yemenite Deputy Foreign Minister, Judge Mohammed el Emary, said that "common friends" were helping the Yemeni Government to find a settlement of the Anglo-Yemeni dispute over the British Protectorate of Aden.

Judge el Emary told reporters that the Yemen had a claim to the entire Aden colony and protectorate, which he described as southern Yemen.

Military activity is reported to have increased recently in the Yemen, with garrisons being strengthened in forts along the Western Aden border.

Lord Lloyd, the Colonial Under-Secretary, returned today from Aden where he outlined plans for the colony's future to the Legislative Assembly.

He told reporters at London Airport: "I hope that the plan will satisfy all moderate and sensible opinion in the Colony. The bulk of the people are quite reasonable. There is a small number of extremists and they make a great deal of noise, but I do not think that it represents the following they have in the colony."

Referring to the visit to Moscow of the Crown Prince of the Yemen, Lord Lloyd said "In view of the general propaganda being sent out by the Yemen and Radio Cairo, the visit may possibly have no significance. All the propaganda that is coming out from Radio Cairo is playing Russia's game."

Ruling Military Junta Will Dissolve June 23, Nasser Says

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Abdul Nasser announced last night that on June 23 the Revolution Command Council, the ruling junta, will dissolve itself after nominating one of its members for the presidency.

It is known that the Revolution Command Council will nominate Abdul Nasser as President.

On June 23 Egyptians go to the polls to approve or reject the new constitution drafted in January.

Abdul Nasser was making a major speech at the opening of the general cooperative congress at Cairo University. He said that the last batch of 751 political detainees would be released before June 23. He has said that there were 2,943 political detainees in October, 1955. Some had been convicted by a Revolution Tribunal and others by a People's Tribunal following the discovery of a secret (Moslem Brotherhood) organization with large arms caches.

"They were gradually released and soon there will be none left. But this does not mean that the revolution is over... Nor does it mean the revolution will now open the way for reactionaries and supporters of imperialism."

The Premier said Egypt had nearly achieved the first objective of her foreign policy — "to liquidate imperialism to do away with occupation so that not a single foreign soldier remains in this country."

He said, "God willing" that day should come on June 18, bringing to an end a past in which "this country always was in the shadow of imperialism, occupation and the British flag."

The next aim was "the liquidation of control through capital," so capital might be used for advancing the country, building its army and preventing foreign intervention instead of to control the government and government officials or for bribes.

The third aim was to establish social justice and democratic life.

Abdul Nasser reviewed the past, present and future of Egypt's economic policy and said now the transition period was over: Egypt was about to enter a new stage in her life, the stage of "work, struggle, and production" to build the country.

"If we are attacked from outside we shall be the first to spring to our defence... but we do not want to become an area of influences under the guise of defence," Abdul Nasser said, adding that this was the reason why Egypt opposed the Baghdad Pact, which he described as "nothing but a springboard for an attack against us, for an attack against Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan, against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the Sudan and Libya."

A long series of decisions was adopted by the conference when it wound up its debate yesterday afternoon. Among the major decisions were those calling for the fight against feudalism, economic and military despotism and monopolies which hamstring Egyptian workers

Did You Remember

to advance your watches and clocks by one hour? Summer time began at midnight last night and will last till August 30.

EXCLUSIVE TO
THE JERUSALEM POST
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Social & Personal

The President received Dr. Angel Pulido Martin of Thursday.

Mr. Ben-Zvi also received Dr. Yosef Schectman, member of the Zionist General Council, who was accompanied by Dr. Shimshon Yunichman, M.K., and Dr. Y. Pa'amoni, Director of the Jabotinsky Institute.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained Mr. and Mrs. Mordechai Yigael and members of their family to lunch on Thursday. Mr. Yigael is a veteran of the Hashomer organization and the author of the recently published book, "On Horseback" (*Alei Uba'i*).

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The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, visited the Agricultural Exhibition in Beit Dagon on Friday.

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The Italian Ambassador gave a reception at his residence in Ramat Gan yesterday on the occasion of the Italian national holiday.

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Professor M. Krasner, of the Institut Henri Poincare, Paris, will deliver the last in a series of three lectures on "The Theory of Definition," under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at the Institute of Mathematics, King David Hotel, Northern Annexe, Hall 47, today, at 11 a.m.

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Professor Uriel Weinreich, Assistant Professor of Yiddish at Columbia University, will lecture on "The Standardization of Languages," the first in a series of three lectures under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at the Terra Sancta Building, Hall 31, today, at 5.30 p.m.

•

The Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel is sponsoring a lecture by Maurice Samuel on "A Modern View of Some Biblical Figures" at 8:30 this evening at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

•

Mr. Arthur Super, Assistant Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* will speak to the members of the Israel and British Commonwealth Association on "The Tercentenary of the Return of Jews to England," at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow. The British Ambassador will preside. Following Mr. Super's address the recording of the speech of Viscount Samuel at the recent Tercentenary celebration in London will be played.

OBITUARY
MRS. J. LINNEWIEL

The death occurred in Amsterdam of Mrs. J. Linnewiel —De Haan formerly Arnheim. She leaves a son, M. Linnewiel, Tel Aviv.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The Meir Ezrahi Youth Hostel in Kiryat Anavim will be opened this afternoon after a memorial service at 5 p.m. at the graveside of the former Jewish National Fund leader in the settlement. Buses will leave from the J.N.F. Building in Tel Aviv at 3.30 p.m., and from the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem at 4:30 p.m.

Mekorot Cuts Water Supply to Ashkelon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON, Saturday. — On the basis of an urgent application made on Thursday by Mr. A. Tager, Mayor of Ashkelon, the Tel Aviv District Court issued an order nisi requiring the Mekorot water company to show cause why it should not supply the town's full water requirements. The company was ordered to restore the full supply in the meantime. Return day is June 4.

The company had reduced the town's water by 80 per cent on Monday without notice to the Municipality, the application claimed.

Mr. Tager said that the action was taken as a means of forcing the Municipality to buy shares in Mekorot. He also claimed that Ashkelon had given Mekorot a concession which forbids the town to buy water elsewhere or even to dig its own wells, and providing that the Municipality would buy shares. However, the Minister of the Interior refused to ratify the monopoly.

In a letter delivered to Mekorot by the Town Clerk, Mr. J. Nahmoni, at 11 a.m. on Thursday the Mayor gave Mekorot an ultimatum, to which the company replied that it would give him an answer in writing in due course. Mr. Nahmoni then rushed to the Municipality's lawyer, Mr. A. Meron, in Tel Aviv. At 12.35 p.m., the District Court granted the order.

Dulles' Son to Be Jesuit Priest

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — Avery Dulles, son of the U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, is to be ordained a Jesuit priest here on June 16.

He was converted to Catholicism in 1940 while a student at Harvard Law School.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post June 3, 1956

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Agranat, Sussman and Sussman.

Rivka Kokia & Others, Appellants, v. Pinchas Kokia, Respondent.

Arbitrator May Grant Interest for Period After Award

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal and allowed a counter-appeal against a judgment of the Jerusalem District Court delivered on December 7, 1952 (Motions 418/52 and 547/52).

The appellants and respondent had agreed to refer to arbitration all matters in dispute between them. In deciding one particular dispute, the arbitrator awarded the respondent a certain sum plus interest as from the date of the award until full settlement.

After application to the Jerusalem District Court for enforcement of the award, that part of the award which referred to interest as from the date of the award was set aside, the Court holding that an arbitrator was not empowered to direct that a sum should carry such interest. On the other hand, the Court ruled that it could grant interest under section 112 of the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure, and forthwith proceeded to order the appellants to pay the respondent interest as from the date when the petition to enforce the award was made.

Section 112 states: "If the contract be for the payment of a sum of money and there be delay in making such payment, damages may be awarded at the rate of 9 per cent per annum on the principal . . . If no stipulation for the payment of interest be included in the contract, it shall be payable from the date of the protest . . . and otherwise from the date of presentation of the claim."

The appellants appealed against the District Court decision to grant the respondent interest and the respondent counter-appealed, asking for restoration of the arbitration award in full.

Mr. Kahn appeared for the appellants, Mr. Krongold for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Sussman said that the problem before the court was twofold: firstly, whether a claim to interest came within the province of an arbitrator; and, secondly, whether a creditor is entitled to interest under the material law applicable to his claim or not. The answer to the first question was to be found in the terms of the arbitration agreement. In the present case the agreement was a general one, referring all matters in dispute to arbitration, and it had already been decided in England 100 years ago and reconfirmed in 1930, that an arbitrator who is empowered to deal with all matters in dispute may also decide on the question of interest (see 1950, 2 AELR, 618).

As to the second question, a creditor is entitled to interest either in accordance with the explicit or implicit terms of a contract, or, in the absence of any stipulation in the contract, in accordance with the material law. One way or the other, it must be presumed, Justice Sussman said, that an arbitrator will decide the question of interest in the same way as a court of law would have decided it. In the present case, the relevant provision of the law is contained in section 112 of the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure, the appellants' argument that the cause of action is not based on a contract being unacceptable, since the Supreme Court had already held that a judgment creates a quasi-contractual obligation and that a judgment-debt may therefore be treated as a contract for purposes of interest. This rule applies equally to arbitration awards, insofar as the period after the award is concerned.

Justice Sussman then proceeded to discuss two conflicting judgments delivered in the District Courts. Analysing the English precedents and laws on which they had been based, he concluded that, if a court orders payment of a debt plus interest no one would dream of claiming, that, insofar as the judgment referred to interest due in the future, the court had decided an issue which had not yet arisen. This applied equally to arbitration awards.

Appeal dismissed and counter-appeal allowed, the court holding that the respondent was entitled to execution of the arbitration award in full. The appellants were ordered to pay IL.100 costs.

Judgment given on May 11, 1956.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Meet The Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

• **Exhibitions:**—
1) Lithographs by Pablo Picasso. 2) Jewish Painters of the Paris School. Exhibit of the Month: Jar modelled and glazed (Champleve) Yesukand, Persia, 11 century, Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6. Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'yan Baruch. 9-1, 3-6.
1) Oil paintings and drawings by M. Bernstein, A. Braunstein and Z. Milstein. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem. 3) Jerusalem Artists Gallery. Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.
Oils, gouaches and drawings by Efim Rosyttemberg. Sculptures by David Malkin. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon, 10-1, 3-6.
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Sabbat.
Photos by Bettina Oppenheimer, "Tzavta" Club, 38 King George. Open daily from 4-10 p.m.

• **Lectures:**—
Dr. D. Pliusser on "The Concept of the Chosen People during the Second Temple."

• **Film Shows:**—
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod. 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:**—
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

• **Mesorah Officers Club:**—
"Impressions of My Visit to the Far East." Mr. Ted R. Lurie, Managing Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 5 Allenby Rd., Air conditioned.

• **Entertainment:**—
Tel Yam Restaurant — Oriental, French and Italian cuisine: 94 Allenby Road.

• **Lectures:**—
Maurice Samuel, on "A Modern View of Some Biblical Figures." Co-sponsored with Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, Z.O.A. House, 8.30.

• **Exhibitions:**
1) "New Horizons" Group. 2) Sigmund Shorter, Paris. Weekdays 10-1, 4-7. Museum.
"A Sailor's Scrapbook" — Printings and drawings by Sonny Weintraub, Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

• **Theatre:**—
Camerl, "The Merry Matchmaker," Mograbi, 8.30.
Vic Oliver and Vanda Vale in a revue. New Cameri Hall, 8.30.
Ohel, "The Good Soldier Schwejk." 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Public Discussion:**—
On the exhibition: Israel landscape Museum, Town Hall, 8.30.

• **Exhibition:**—
Expressionism, 9-1, 4-7, Carmel Studio, 3 Wedgwood Ave., Mt. Carmel.

RAMAT GAN

• **Jazz:**—
Lionel Hampton and his Band, Bratron (Farewell performance).

NAHALAL

• **Theatre:**—
Habimah, "A View from the Bridge," 8.30.

NAAN

• **Theatre:**—
Cameri, "The Good Soul of Szechuan", 8.30.

GOREN YESREEL

• **Theatre:**—
Ohel, "Johnny Belinda", Amphitheatre, 8.

EMEK HEFER

• **Theatre:**—
Habimah, "Medea", 8.30.

HERZLIYA

• **Theatre:**—
Do-Re-Mi, "Money, Money, Money!" Tiferet.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ARNON: *Never Say Goodbye*, 4th week.
EDEN: The Marauders. Also today at 10.30 a.m.
EDISON: East of Eden, 5th week.
ORION: The Man Who Never Was.
ORGIL: The Belle of Rome.
ORNA: Illegal, 2nd week.
RON: The Divided Heart, 3rd week.
STUDIO: The Cruel Sea, 3rd week.
TEL OR: "Judex".
ZION HALL: The Game of Love

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
ALLENBY: Carmen Jones, 6th week.
ARMON DAVID: "Le Fille de Mata Hari."
CHEN: Nana.
EDEN: "Aware." 12th week.
ESTHER: Interrupted Melody, 7th week.
MOGRABI: The Browning Version. 2nd week.
OPHIR: "Si Tous les Gars du Monde . . ." 4th week.
ORION: East of Eden, 11th week
SHDEROTH: Desiree, 7th week.
TAMAR: Down 3 Dark Streets. Matinees continuous from 9.45 a.m.
TCHELETH: Picnic, 13th week.
YARON: The Bridges at Toko-Ri.

HAIFA

MAY: Scarlet Coat.
ORAH: Anna Cross.
AMPHITHEATRE: Oasis, 2nd week.
ORLY: "Les Amants du Tage," 3rd week.
ARMON: Rosalinda!
EN DOR: Violent Saturday.
MORIAH: 7 Brides for 7 Brothers.
ORION: Innocents in Paris, 2nd week.
ATZMON: Bogus Cop.
PEER: C'est la Vie Parisienne."
GAL OR: The Company she Keeps. Matinees: Desert Song

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HAIFA, 12a Rehov Herzog

Eban Stretches Hand of Peace To Arabs at Council Session

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (INA). — The hand of peace was offered to the Arab states on Thursday by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, addressing the Security Council which was discussing the British resolution aimed at strengthening the recent ceasefire achieved along the Israel-Arab borders by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Mr. Eban said that although Israel seeks to strengthen her defences in order to prevent aggression, her Government wants peace with its Arab neighbours and believes that if all countries unite their efforts the Middle East can prosper and develop. He pointed to Premier Ben-Gurion's recent statement of his readiness to meet with any Arab head of state at any time and in any place to talk peace.

He told the Council that although Israel had some reservations with regard to certain parts of the Hammarskjold report, nevertheless she associates herself with the expression of appreciation of the Secretary-General's achievements, contained in the British resolution. He called for efforts to strengthen the gains achieved by Mr. Hammarskjold, and announced that his country will continue to cooperate in the U.N. chief's efforts to consolidate his ceasefire and to pave the way for further Arab-Israel agreement.

Although there was no warfare in the Middle East, Mr. Eban said, the atmosphere is one of "tense, brooding turbulence," fraught with "great menace." He pointed out that the destruction of Israel was a matter of public discussion and policy in the Arab states, which were arming to an extent and with weapons never before seen in the region. This means, the Ambassador stressed, that the "greater part of the journey toward peace" must still be travelled.

He asked for positive action now in the Council, declaring that once it dispersed, there was no telling when it would again take the opportunity of dealing with the Arab-Israel problem, which is still in a dangerous state.

Opposition to the British resolution was expressed by the Arab representatives, especially by Ahmed Shukeiry, the Syrian delegate, who called it "evil," and delivered one of the most virulent attacks against a great power ever voiced here by the representative of a smaller nation.

The Soviet chief delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, appealed to the Arabs and Israel to "refrain from (armistice) violations, and maintain and strengthen peace." The Soviet Government, he said, "is prepared to afford support to the U.N. to that end, taking account of the will of the parties concerned, and without interference in their internal affairs." He stated that further efforts to maintain and strengthen peace in the Middle East "should be preceded by consultations with the Arab countries and Israel and with those members of the Council who have the major responsibility" for peace in the area.

Unfortunately, he added, not all the powers concerned (obviously meaning the Soviet Union) had been consulted before the British resolution was presented. He expressed hope that Britain as sponsor of the resolution, would make some changes, especially those sought by Egypt and Persia.

The four Arab neighbours of Israel, Egypt, the Lebanon, Jordan and Syria, concentrated their attack on two points. One, the failure to state the exact authority given the Secretary-General; they demanded that he should confine himself to obtaining compliance with the armistice agreements and not take up any issues involved in a peace settlement. The other point was endorsement of a peace settlement on "a mutually acceptable basis." They charged that this would set up a "new criterion that settlement must be made on the basis of U.N. decisions."

$10,000 GIFT FOR H.U. LIBRARY

A gift of $10,000 has been made to the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School by Mrs. Ida K. Ragins of Chicago, U.S., for a Departmental Library and Conference Room in the new Medical School building, to bear the name of her late husband, Dr. Oscar B. Ragins.

The room will be situated on the second floor of the new building and will serve the departments of Microbiology, Bacteriology and Hormone Research.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
882, 349, 31.5 & 41.9 M.
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic News: 11.30 a.m.
Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.00 p.m. Turkish
6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R.). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R.). 9.00 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon". 12.30 Housewives Corner. 12.50 Requests (R.). 1.30 Messages to Immigrants. 1.45 Folksong Anthology. 2.15 Religious Ceremony for the Catholic Community in Haifa.
4.00 p.m. Youth Corner. 4.30 Music for Sunday :Religious Songs and Music for Organ by Franck. 5.10 Light Music. 5.40 First Broadcast: Shulamit Spaspira. Works by Mozart, Verdi, Rossini, Lavry and R. Goeli. 7.15 "We present Tonight." 7.18 "Ron-Ami". 7.35 Bible Commentary. 7.45 Sports. 8.10 "This Week in the Cinema". 8.26 "Regavim" — Farmers' Mag. 8.55 Bible Reading. 9.15 The I.P.O. Concert. Conductor: Georg Seitl. Soloist: P. Tortelier. Works by Bartok & Lalo. 10.05 "Jam Session". 10.15 "Trap" — Police Files Tell. 10.45 Short Story. 11.10 Arieh Sachs. 11.30 Contemporary Music: Works by A. Berg. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 440, 223, 216, 43.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.5, 43.9 & 440 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. Guidance for Utpanim, Dr. Kanrat. 6.00 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 French. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Israel Folksongs. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): (South Africa Programme). 6.30 News. 6.37 Personal Column. 6.45 Danny Kaye and Israel's Children — I. 7.00 Youth Album. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.32 Personal Column. 11.50 Youth Album. 11.45 School Choirs. 12.00 Mishna Lesson—Rabbi Y. Herzog.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 238, 223, 220 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Sports. 7.25 Classical Requests Programme: Works by Kabalevsky, Gershwin & J. Strauss. 8.00 Bow & Arrow. 8.30 Franco Goldman & his Military Orchestra. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.42, 16.94, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 News. News Talk. Contact Programme. International Commentary.

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Soviet Hits Suspension Of Korea Truce Body

LONDON, Saturday (UP). — Russia on Thursday night denounced the provisional suspension of the United Nations Truce Commission work in South Korea as "a gross violation of the armistice conditions in Korea."

Moscow Radio said the reason for the U.N. Command's decision was the increasing rearmament of South Korea by "American military authorities and the Syngman Rhee clique in violation of the Armistice." It said that "obviously the armistice commission has become an obstacle for the enemies of peace in Korea."

Church Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Missions Or.): 8.45, 7 p.m. H.C., as announced. Preacher: Canon H.B.A. Jones (Tel. 87131).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial) M.S. 10 a.m. Minister Rev. W. Gardiner Scott. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. German Hospice Chapel. Languages: German Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel. Languages: English, French, German, Italian: St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne). Languages: French, Arabic, English, German. Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel) Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.). M.S. 8 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m. Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Grisbrook.

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 119): Breaking of Bread, 10.30 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): H.S. 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelical Mission (Pentecostal): Hovevei Sion St., first house: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer 8 p.m. Friday: H.S. 8 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study 10 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists (Rehov Abraham Lincoln near Y.M.C.A.): 9.30 a.m. Sabbath School: 10.45 a.m. Preaching & Worship: 4 p.m. Bible class.

Russian Orthodox Church (Russian Compound): Mass 8 a.m. (Russian).

Greek Orthodox Church (St. Simeon's, Katamon): Mass 8.30 a.m. (Greek & Arabic).

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Immanuel Church (Anglican Episcopal) (off 19 Bilet St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. Evening Service 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison P.O.B. 3778. Tel Aviv.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's) Jaffa M.S. 10 a.m. H.S. 7 p.m.

St Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Peter's Church, Abu Kebir): Mass 8 a.m. (Russian).

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (American Protestant): Episcopal); H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. H.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797)

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Meir St.). P.O.B. 1308 (Rev. Per Fay Hansen) Lutheran Service, 7.30 p.m.

Russian Orthodox Church (St. Eliyah's Cave, Mt. Carmel): Mass 8 a.m.

NAZARETH

Church of Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Mass 8 a.m. (Greek and Arabic).

Nave Hayeled Summer Camps
Gershon De Haas
the director of the Summer Camps will give information and accept bookings today, June 3, 1956, at the Sair Cafe, 27 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, between 4—7 p.m.
Other localities please apply:
Nave Hayeled, Nahariya P.O.B. 18, Tel. 128

Turkey Wins World Wrestling Title

ISTANBUL, Saturday (Reuter). — Turkey won the team championship at the World Freestyle Wrestling Championships with 44 points, followed by Russia, with 31.5; Bulgaria, 25.3; Iran, 18.5; Japan, 18; Italy, 6.5; Switzerland, 6.5; Germany, 6; Hungary, 6; France, 5; and Poland, 0.5, here.

The results of the finals were: 52 KILOS FLYWEIGHT: 1) Akbash, Turkey; 2) Tsalkalamidse, Russia; 3) Jido Kazuo, Japan. 57 KILOS (BANTAMWEIGHT): 1) M. Daglastanli, Turkey; 2) Bayram Djabov, Iran; 3) Minoru Shizuka, Japan. 62 KILOS (FEATHERWEIGHT): 1) Shozo Sasahara, Japan; 2) Sadimoultas, Russia; 3) Bayram Sit, Turkey. 67 KILOS (LIGHTWEIGHT): 1) Beotsev, Russia; 2) Zaitchev, Bulgaria; 3) Cheichi, Turkey. 73 KILOS (WELTERWEIGHT) 1) Zengin, Turkey; 2) Mortasef, Bulgaria; 3) Tohan Sommer, Germany. 79 KILOS (MIDDLEWEIGHT): 1) Atli, Turkey; 2) Nikolov, Bulgaria; 3) Kazuo Katayamato, Japan. 87 KILOS (LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT): 1) A. Atan, Turkey. 2) Kouleav, Russia; 3) Nouri Hussein, Iran. OVER 87 KILOS (HEAVYWEIGHT): 1) Kaplan, Turkey; 2) Mihaklelvilli, Russia; 3) Mehemedov, Bulgaria.

The events have been described as both World and European championships, but are in fact for the newly created World Cup. This is quite distinct from the championship events and was instituted this year because of the long gap between the last championships (April '53) and the next (November '56 — the Olympic Games). This year there is a competition for both freestyle and grego-Roman at Istanbul for the World Cup.

AIRSHOW. — The Swedish Royal Air Force has accepted a Soviet invitation for the air display in Moscow on June 24, when three senior officers will represent Sweden.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 86 Jaffa, 3089.
TEL AVIV: Gaula, 10 Allenby, 63275. Shore, 84 King George, 22963. Magalit, 90 Ben-Yehuda, 23388. Reifblatt, 19 Nahlat Benyamin. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr.
JAFFA: Yaffo, 10 Rehov 4, 82700.
REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 328.
HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma.
PETAH TIKVA: Bering, 15 Hovevei Zion. RAMAT GAN: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. Levin, 38 Hanegba.
HAIFA: Belfour, 1 Masada, 2580.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 63963. Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Gelbart, 20 King George, 2068.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Stoham, 1 Syrkin, 23942. Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 66.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanaviim, 3434. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Visa-less Immigrants Allowed to Stay

HAIFA, Saturday. — By special permission of the Ministry of Interior, a family of immigrants from Turkey—Mr. C. Mordo, his wife and two children — were allowed to disembark from the s.s. Kades a few hours before she left Port yesterday afternoon. The family were permitted to stay in the country, although they had arrived without a visa.

The Israel Consulate in Istanbul had refused Mr. Mordo a visa because he suffers from acute tuberculosis. The family sailed for Haifa nevertheless. On arrival, Mr. Mordo was examined and found to be in serious condition.

Settlers from Turkey demonstrated near the Port and demanded the family's admission into the country. Relatives were reported to have guaranteed the expense for the family's maintenance and treatment of the patient.

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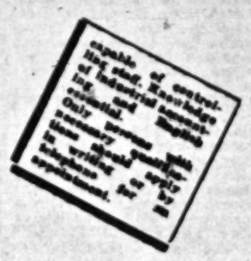
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Monday, June 11—Series 'J'
Sunday, June 17, — Series 'J'
Wednesday, June 20 — Series 'G'
Thursday, June 21—Series 'J'
Saturday, June 23—Series 'G'
TICKETS to the performances in Tel Aviv are obtainable at the Orchestra's Office, 86 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.
HAIFA
"Armon" Theatre, at 9 p.m.
Wednesday, June 13 — Series 'I'
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CARS from private hand: 1947 Vauxhall, 1938 Plymouth, good condition, for sale. [illegible] 21 Rehov [illegible] Tel Aviv, every day, except Friday.

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Warm.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	40	16	26	30
Tiberias	21	19	34	35
Haifa Port	57	18	27	29
Natanya	64	17	27	29
Tel Aviv Port	70	17	24	28
Lydda Airport	41	14	29	32
Jerusalem	19	15	26	30
Beersheba	26	19	32	35
Eilat	9	21	37	40

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Behor Shitreet, the Minister of Police, from a visit to Argentina, during which he was the guest of the Argentine Government and where he opened the Israel Bond Drive for 1956; Mr. S. Mirelman, Chairman of the Israel Bond Drive in Argentina; Mr. Ferenc Fricsay, the conductor, and seven singers, for a concert performance of Lucia di Lammermoor with the I.P.O. (by T.W.A.).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Katriel Katz, Israel Charge d'Affaires in Budapest, and Minister-Designate to Poland, after a two-week visit for consultations (by El Al); Dr. Moshe Sherman, President of the Israel Medical Association, to the U.S., for the sixth annual congress of the American Physicians Fellowship Committee.

AMOS GAL, 25, a member of Kibbutz Yifat, near Nahalal, was bitten yesterday by a poisonous snake at Eshtaol, in the Jerusalem Corridor, and taken by Magen David Adom to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. His condition is reported to be serious.

* * *

THE TRIAL of Avraham Politi, accused of killing a clothes merchant, Yitzhak Klausner, in Tel Aviv last January, began in the Tel Aviv District Court on Friday. Politi pleaded not guilty.

* * *

IL2,500 WORTH of food and other commodities went up in flames in a fire at the Frank Pension, Nahariya, on Friday night. The local fire brigade said that the blaze was caused by a discarded cigarette butt.

* * *

5,320 IMMIGRANTS arrived in Israel last month, as compared with 4,313 who came in April, according to tentative figures released by the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department.

LEGION RETURNS BODY

The Arab Legion returned the body of a woman to the Israel delegation to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission on Friday in Beit Safafa. The woman, Hatun Abdul Nabi, 20, known to be unbalanced, was a resident of the Talpiot *ma'bara* who had crossed the lines several times previously and each time had been returned by the Jordan authorities.

Legion officers said that the body had been found some 50 metres inside Jordan territory. There were no signs of violence on the body, which was sent to the Abu Kebir Institute of Forensic Medicine.

BALLET COMPANY GIVES 1st SHOW

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The London Festival Ballet gave its first performance at the Habimah Theatre tonight. The company arrived yesterday.

The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharett, the British Ambassador and Lady Nicolls, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, the Soviet Ambassador and Mrs. Abramov, and Mrs. Chaim Weizmann were in the audience.

The troupe was given an outstanding ovation.

Sugar Refinery Struggles Uphill

By YA'ACOV ARDON Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA, Saturday. — A handful of dedicated, determined engineers and technicians are battling heroically against time to overcome the enormous difficulties that beset the operation of Israel's first sugar factory. During the past week, they have turned out several dozen tons of shining white sugar, but they dare not predict whether they will win their stiff uphill fight this season.

The large IL8m. plant, a joint enterprise of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, Tnuva and the Agricultural Bank, with a projected daily capacity of 150 tons of refined sugar, has gone through a multitude of tribulations that have taxed the ingenuity and endurance of the technical staff who are staking their very health to put the factory to work according to an optimistic schedule.

Construction began three years ago under the direction and inspiration of 54-year-old Haim Slawin, who has designed and built many of the country's big plants. The large, complex plant consists of five divisions, each of impressive dimensions: A carbon dioxide unit, a lime manufacture unit, a 2,000 kw. power generator, a pulp drying unit and a sugar refinery. The bulk of the equipment came from Germany, some from the U.S., and much was built here from blueprints provided by the Germans, thus saving the country 60,000 works days.

The 600 workers had to cope with 460 engines and machines, 1,000 different items of other equipment, 30,000 electrical connections, 2,700 taps and valves, 17,000 welding points and 65 kilometres of pipes.

Trial Run

In a trial run in April with water — as is the practice everywhere — the five divisions operated smoothly as one unit. On April 20, the plant was ready for work. Then trouble began.

Farmers up and down the country last winter planted 9,000 dunams of sugarbeet on a promise of IL30 a ton and a premium for sugar content. The beet is heaviest and sweetest in mid-June. Once the beet is harvested, it keeps for two to three days when stored in the shade, then the sugar content drops progressively until on the 10th day the beet begins to rot.

Asked at the beginning of May to ship 200 tons of beet a day to the plant for live operations, the planters demurred and kept their beet in the soil, officials at the plant say. For 10 precious days, all the pleadings of the Afula operators brought them 20 tons a day instead of 200. When they had enough beet to start up the plant, the initial shipment was already rotting. Then came a sudden glut of 2,000 tons in nine days, more than could be absorbed, and more beet went bad, the officials report.

On arrival, the beet is rinsed in water as it is swept along a concrete channel. The rinser was inexperienced and the channel became blocked. Then an elevator raises the fruit to a tower from which it drops into a container for another washing. A gradient over which the beet then drops into a silo prior to mincing proved to be not steep enough — a flaw in the design of the otherwise satisfactory German equipment—and another blockage halted the plant. Workers and engineers laboured an entire night to clear the obstruction by stamping on it with their feet.

Then a diffuser unit, 24 metres high and three metres in diameter, in which the beet is minced in water, became blocked. It took days and nights to extract 170 tons of wet material and truck it to a wadi half a mile away. "Abroad it would just be dumped into the river beside the plant," Mr. Slawin said.

When the process is interrupted for too long, the material deteriorates quickly and has to be removed laboriously. The five German technicians brought to help run-in the plant said that a new and much larger plant in Schleswig worked satisfactorily only in the third year, running up a heavy loss until then.

cess breaks down anywhere along the line, all divisions are stopped, and the labour force of 300 men working in three shifts are idle. At one stage, the power plant, which is fed by steam turbines, had to shut down during breakdowns because there was no use for the steam, and an alternative power source was needed quickly.

In response to an S.O.S. from Mr. Slawin—himself a Palestine Electric Company veteran — a P.E.C. crew installed a transformer in two days and nights —a complicated job that normally takes three to four months. "I have never seen anything like it for cooperation and speed," Mr. Slawin said.

At sugar plants throughout the world, the ratio between beet and water is 1:8. At Afula, where water is scarce because the completion of the Mekorot supply system was behind schedule, the sugar factory has to make do with two tons of water for every ton of beet by resorting to a circulation system.

A perplexing problem is labour. Unskilled men were put to work without preparation. A valve broken and repaired in the morning shift is apt to get damaged again in the afternoon. Some workers do not know the difference between opening and closing a tap. After pay day, as many as a quarter of the men do not report for work pleading headaches and other excuses.

The Burnt-Out truck in which two persons were killed in a motor accident on Friday morning on the Kastel, near Jerusalem. Photo by Meyerowitz

2 Killed in Road Accident

Two persons were burned to death in a road accident involving three trucks at a point eight kilometres from Jerusalem on the highway to Tel Aviv on Friday morning.

The two victims, Pessah Rosenthal, 33, of Holon, the driver, and Sigmund Braunthal, 41 of Magdiel, lost their lives when the truck in which they were driving smashed into the rear of an Assis Company truck that was descending the winding road on Kastel hill ahead of them. The two men were both employed by the Fama Company of Petah Tikva and were bringing a load of juices to Jerusalem when the accident occurred.

Police believe that the driver of the ill-fated truck lost control of the vehicle because of a brake failure. The Assis truck was shoved into a ditch on the other side of the road by the force of the collision and was struck by a milk tanker coming up the hill. No one was injured in the second collision, though both trucks were damaged. The Fama truck was completely demolished.

The first to arrive on the scene were passengers of an Egged bus bound for Jerusalem. They said that the fire broke out in the engine and spread rapidly to the cab. Several explosions were heard. The bus driver and several passengers tried to extricate the driver, whom they could hear crying for help inside the blazing cab.

Police, firemen and stretcher bearers from two Magen David Adom ambulances spent nearly three hours before they got the scorched bodies out of the cab. (Itim)

Shepherd Aged Three Killed by Train

PETAH TIKVA, Saturday. — A three and a half year old boy was killed by a passenger train yesterday while chasing a sheep that had run away from his flock near here. He was Hamour Abu Sanino, of Jaljuliya.

Hamour saw one of his sheep run onto the railway line and ran to bring it back when the locomotive of the train coming from Haifa hit him and flung him several metres. The child was taken unconscious to the Beilinson Hospital, where he died three hours later.

CEYLON. — The Ceylon Government on Friday announced its formal recognition of Morocco and Tunisia as independent sovereign states.

Tel Aviv Maccabi League Champs

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Tel Aviv Maccabi today won the National League championship for the 14th time, after scoring a brilliant 3-0 victory over close rivals, Tel Aviv Hapoel, at the Jaffa Hapoel ground today. Tel Aviv Maccabi collected 32 points from 22 games.

Tel Aviv Hapoel's defeat also cost them second place, which Petah Tikva Hapoel snatched with a 3-0 win over Rehovot Maccabi. Both teams finished with 29 points, but Petah Tikva had a better goal average. Rehovot Maccabi and Kfar Saba Hapoel were relegated to League A. Only 10 teams will play in the National League next season.

Tel Aviv Hakoah, though trounced 9-2 at Kiryat Haim today, won the League A championship, and will play Jaffa Maccabi for a place in the National League next season.

Results: NATIONAL LEAGUE: Haifa Macc 3, Ramat Gan Hap. 0; Petah Tikva Hap. 3, Rehovot Macc. 0; Petah Tikva Macc. 1, Haifa Hap. 1; Tel Aviv Betar 2, Natanya Macc. 0; Jaffa Macc. 0, Kfar Saba Hap. 0. LEAGUE 'A': Mahane Yehuda Hap. 4, Ra'anana Hap. 1; Rehovot Hap. 2, Haifa Christian Brotherhood 1; J'lem Betar 1, Balfouria Hap. 0; J'lem Hap. 0, Ramat Gan Macc. 0; Nahariya Hap. 2, Hadera Hap. 1; Kiryat Haim Hap. 9, Tel Aviv Hakoah 2. The final top three positions in this League were.— Tel Aviv Hakoah, 36 points; Kiryat Haim Hapoel, 30; Jerusalem Hapoel 25.

Final National League Standings

Tel Aviv Maccabi, 32 points; Petah Tikva Hapoel, 29; Tel Aviv Hapoel, 29; Petah Tikva Maccabi, 27; Haifa Maccabi, 25; Haifa Hapoel, 22; Tel Aviv Betar, 20; Natanya Maccabi 20; Ramat Gan Hapoel, 18; Jaffa Maccabi, 17; Rehovot Maccabi, 13; Kfar Saba Hapoel, 12.

Cables in Brief

VIENNA. — The Soviet Union is to support the selection of Vienna as the permanent headquarters of the proposed international atomic agency.

MINDSZENTY. — The Hungarian Legation ... on Friday denied Western press reports (not Reuter) that Cardinal Josef Mindszenty, Primate of the Hungarian Catholic Church, had been imprisoned again.

HERSHOLT. — Film Actor Jean Hersholt noted as an humanitarian, died yesterday at his home in Hollywood after a long illness. He was 69. Euro

Queen's Horse Sleeps At Birthday Parade

LONDON, Saturday (UP). — Queen Elizabeth's horse fell asleep at her birthday parade close-up photographs showed today. The 17-year-old mount, Winston, was carrying the Queen for the last time before his retirement. The effort apparently was a bit too much for him.

Winston's neck sagged and his eyes closed while a band was playing a lulling slow march at the annual ceremony of Trooping of The Colours on Thursday. The Queen awakened him with a sharp tug on the reins.

Jesse Jones Dead

HOUSTON, Texas, Saturday (Reuter). — Jessie Jones, the Texas millionaire who was called the second most powerful man in America during President Roosevelt's administration, died here last night. He was 82.

Jones, after serving under President Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover, was Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce and heard of the Reconstruction and Finance Corporation, the great financial agency set up under the New Deal.

Jones retired from the Government in 1945 after contributing to America's war effort. He was reported to be a millionaire several times over.

Bader Says 'Excessive Pressure' Caused Sdom Works Losses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The present difficulties of the potash works in Sdom may have been caused in part by the fact that the company was under excessive public pressure and therefore acted rashly, Mr. M. Bader, Director-General of the Ministry of Development, told Jerusalem journalists last Thursday.

Mr. Bader admitted that part of the IL28m. invested in Sdom has been lost. The Ministry of Development is now trying to help the company work out its problems and it is hoped that full-scale production will begin shortly.

Mr. Bader called for the establishment of an overall body to supervise and plan the development and co-ordination of the entire heavy chemical industry, in which tens of millions of pounds of public funds have already been invested.

In reviewing the situation of Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Mr. Bader stated that about IL30m. have been invested in this firm, mostly from Development Budgets. He stated that the company has reached an absurd financial state: out of the entire sum invested, the total shares come to only IL4.5m., and the remaining investment is in the form of loans. The company also suffers from a shortage of working capital, he said. (It needs approximately IL6m. in working capital). Because of this shortage, the company in the past has used short-term loans for investment purposes.

Consolidating Debate

In order to improve the situation, the Ministry of Development has decided to use funds designated for Fertilizers and Chemicals in the current Development Budget in order to consolidate its debts and refrain from any present expansion of the plant.

It also has been decided to postpone the establishment of a parallel fertilizer firm at Sukreir. The Director-General stated that defects had been found in the plans for the Sukreir plant. However, it will be necessary to erect a second fertilizer plant in the southern part of the country in the future.

In contrast to Fertilizers and Chemicals' financial difficulties, Mr. Bader highly praised the technical success of the enterprise, especially in recent months.

Super-phosphate and ammonia production exceeds the theoretical output of the installations. Local production of these fertilisers already meets local demand, and a number of orders for ammonia from abroad, placed before completion of the installation, have been cancelled. The price of local fertilisers compares with the c.i.f. price of foreign fertilisers and the Government also gives a certain subsidy per ton.

In reference to the phosphate plant at Oron, Mr. Bader stated that it still had not proved economically feasible because of the small quantity of material produced there. In the current year as well, in which the plant has produced 85,000 tons of phosphates, it has not yet reached the break-even point, but every prospect exists for the plant to do so from now on with the increase in output, he said.

In describing the situation of Sdom, Mr. Bader enumerated a number of difficulties at the plant:

- The machinery which was installed was outdated. Built in America in 1943, it had remained in Haifa Port from 1947.
- The Sdom works were cut off from sweet water sources, and rinsing with Dead Sea water greatly impedes the work.
- Because of public lack of patience and pressure on the Dead Sea Works Ltd., work at the Sdom plant was rushed too much and a number of processes were tried out first on full scale instead of being run under pilot plant conditions.

Mr. Bader stated that his Ministry had decided to give its full backing to the present management of the potash works in order that it might solve its own problems without unjustified pressure. He said that an error on the part of one of the plant's chief engineers had recently caused a 17-day stoppage of work there.

Ben-Zvi Calls For 'Fusion of Tribes'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A call for fusion of the immigrants from Asia and Africa with those from Europe was issued by President Ben-Zvi at the weekly luncheon of the Commercial and Industrial Club yesterday.

A sense of complete national solidarity existed during the War of Liberation, the President said, but afterwards differences between "tribes" coming from the West and those from the Moslem countries of the East made their appearance. The fact that there is no discrimination before the Law in schools or in the Army is not enough. The slightest feeling of prejudice or inferiority between the various communities must also be eliminated, he emphasized. Mr. Ben-Zvi called upon the country's business community to contribute its share towards national unification.

The President was welcomed by Dr. A. Rojansky, President of the Club. While in Tel Aviv, the President prayed at the Great Synagogue, called on Chief Rabbi A.H. Unterman and visited the Labour Archives at Beit Liessin.

T.A. Employees Warm of Strike

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Municipal Employees Committee today announced that they will strike in two departments on Tuesday if the Mayor and the Finance Committee do not meet the demands of senior clerks for grade revisions. The strike is supported by the Labour Council.

The strike to have been declared at the Accadia Grand Hotel was called off after the hotel agreed to pay wage increases to its employees, similar to those of the Sharon and Tadmor hotels, the Histadrut announced tonight.

EL AL, Sabena, Swissair and Cyprus Airways have contributed to the Rotary-sponsored stipends for vocational training distributed in Tel Aviv last week, in addition to the airlines mentioned in the report in Friday's issue of this paper.

U.S. Trade Unionists Expected Today

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A delegation of leading members of American trade unions affiliated to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. is to arrive tomorrow at the invitation of the Histadrut. It will remain in Israel until June 14.

The delegation will consist of:

- John I. Rollings, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Henry C. Fleisher, Director of Publications for the A.F.L.-C.I.O.
- Mrs. Esther Murray, Director of the Eastern Division of the Women's Activities Department of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Committee on Political Education.
- Sam Ezelle, Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Federation of Labour.
- Neil C. Sherburne, Secretary-Treasurer, Minnesota State Federation of Labour.
- Joseph W. Childs, Vice President, United Rubber Workers A.F.L.-C.I.O. and Executive Board member of the national A.F.L.-C.I.O.
- Charles M. Schultz, President of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council.

(Leader — Page 4)

Locusts Sprout Wings

BEERSHEBA, Saturday. — Many of the locusts which have been making their home in this country during the past weeks have now developed wings and have begun to fly, making the task of the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture doubly difficult.

A pink swarm of the flying pests was seen in the Nitzana and Revivim areas today, while Sde Boker reported this evening that the locusts had settled on 50 dunams of land and had caused some damage.

Hot Weather Brings Thousands To Tel Aviv Seashore

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The beaches took the place of the Zoo as Tel Aviv's most popular free-of-charge attraction this week-end. The kilometre of sandy seashore from Rehov Trumpeldor to Keren Kayemet Boulevard this morning was one huge mass of humanity, resembling a shoal of sardines in a fisherman's net. A life guard on duty for the second week this season estimated the noon crowd at "between 50,000 to 60,000."

Space was at a premium, as most of those on the beach were keener to sunbathe than get. Wet, knowing that the water is polluted (for the fifth successive year). Eight life guards manning four observation posts had an easy time today as the sea was calm.

The roads leading to the north and south out of this city were filled with heavy traffic carrying cleanliness-conscious bathers racing for the unpolluted sea at Herzliya, Natanya and Ashkelon. Taxis did a roaring business, but buses rested at their garages or were booked for outings.

Meanwhile, the Zoo was virtually asleep, compared with last week, when 17,000 persons stormed in because admission was free. Today, people seeking entrance had to show tickets bought earlier in the week. Tickets were sold at many newspaper and Mif'al Ha'payis kiosks and at the Zoo. However, only a few had bought tickets, and according to Mr. S. Kardonsky, the Zoo Treasurer, only one-tenth of an ordinary Saturday crowd visited the Zoo today, and put the number at "a few hundred."

Many times the number of visitors were turned away at the turnstiles by police, and many who had come from out of town complained.

Inside the Zoo, if a child wished to ride on any of the fun park attractions, the parents were forced to pay, and at the cafe, too, each was demanded. Last week, many persons refused to pay the cafe owner, claiming that if admission was free, drinks inside would also not be charged for, Mr. Kardonsky said.

Happiest with the Zoo's serene atmosphere were its inhabitants. The lions, tigers and crocodiles were fast asleep, perhaps dreaming of a different "jungle" than they saw last Saturday. The monkeys, who were the chief targets of teasing, were today left to chase each other around the cage, or chewing peanuts thrown them.

The Municipality has promised to return to the Zoo the losses incurred, and was also paying wages to employees. Public notices warning that tickets would not be sold today had cost the Municipality IL1,000, Mr. Kardonsky said. Tickets bought during the week cost 400 pruta for adults and 250 pruta for children.

Besides the hordes at the sea, the "real June weather" brought summer fashions out onto the boulevards and to the open-air cafes, and convinced doubters that summer had really arrived, though it was late this year.

16 WORKERS HURT

RAMLE, Saturday. — Seven workers were severely injured and nine slightly hurt when the truck in which they were travelling overturned near Lydda yesterday. It is believed that gear box trouble caused the accident. They were on their way to fortification work. (Itim)

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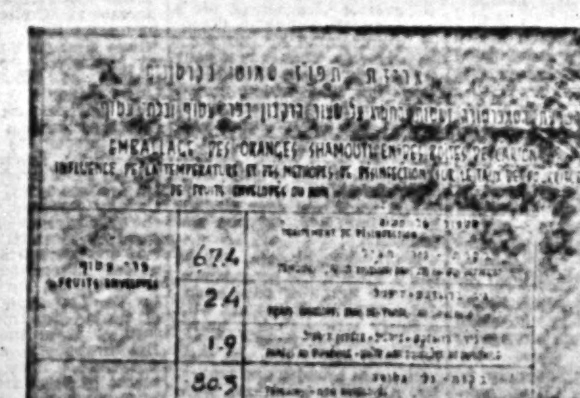

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Sunday June 5, 1955
Sivan 24, 5715 — Shavuot 24, 5715

IT was a Soviet leader, Litvinov, who once coined a famous phrase "Peace is indivisible," but one of his successors has now outdone him for, by his support of the Arab stand in the Security Council, he has fathered the concept that "peace is inexplicable." The vagaries of the cold war led to a complete semantic revolution in political thinking. Peace became a dirty word and a subversive idea. The strange words "peace offensive" passed through the dubious portals of diplomacy into the currency of political journalism.

PERILOUS CONCEPT

And now this perilous concept of "peace" which, according to the apparently obsolete and outmoded dangerous Jewish ideas is one of the pillars on which the whole universe rests, has received another shock. After debating for the best part of a week on the dangerous tensions in the Middle East which threaten an imminent outbreak of war, the Security Council, supreme international body, charged with the preservation of peace has adjourned till tomorrow. Why? Because one of its members had dared to introduce a resolution which, in an attempt to deal with a series of disputes between Israel and the Arab states, contained a phrase which just hesitatingly and vaguely suggested that the parties look for a "peaceful settlement."

When the Security Council meets tomorrow the "troublesome clause," as the Arabs call it, is expected to be deleted. There is still time to hope that Britain will not allow this to happen.

The prestige of the Security Council can hardly survive many ridiculous performances of this nature, especially since it is patent that the pressure for the deletion comes from a war-mongering group which constantly threatens to wipe Israel off the map. But most inexplicable is the support these Arab states have won from Russia since the phrase now apparently to be sacrificed is taken verbatim from her own formulation in the report on the Anglo-Soviet talks.

THE seven-man American Labour delegation arriving today will be welcome guests in this country. Relations between the U. S. Labour movement and this country have traditionally been very friendly—a relationship based on affinity of humanitarian ideals, belief in social and economic progress and deep-seated opposition to oppression and dictatorships of any kind.

LABOUR FRIENDS

The American trade union movement shared the view of this country's citizens that the re-birth of Israel is finally righting an historic wrong. They hailed our victory over the invading armies of the Arab states as a "triumph of justice over brute force in international relations." American Labour was confident, as were Israelis, that the establishment of Israel would mark the beginning of a new era of peace, freedom and progress in the Middle East.

After having merged their 16 million trade union members into a single federation, the A.F.L. - C.I.O. Executive Council at its meeting last February called on the U.S. Government and the free world "to thwart the immediate threat to Middle East peace by at once supplying Israel with the defensive weapons she needs to offset the increased offensive strength of any possible aggressor."

The U.S. Labour delegates will no doubt have many opportunities during their 12-day tour to see that the need for implementing this call has increased since last February.

It will also not escape the delegates' attention that, not only the Histadrut, whose guests they are, but the entire country extends a warm welcome.

Parliamentary Reports

The Question of Key Money

By ARYAH RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

THE whole business of key money represents a wholesale winking at the law, not only on the part of the citizens but by the Government itself. And the custom of "one-third to the landlord" represents a hardship on some tenants who may be compelled to leave a flat only two or three years after moving in.

These thoughts are prompted, of course, by the Amendment to the Tenants Protection Law which passed its first reading last Monday. Mr. Almogi of Mapai pointed out that the Rent Limitation Ordinance of 1940 specifically forbids a demand for key money. But this law, he said, does not prevent the Development Authority from taking key money for the absentee property it manages, nor does it prevent the Treasury from collecting income tax on key money.

He urged the Minister of Justice to have a draft law prepared which would do away with the contradiction between law and practice "and which will protect the tenant who wishes to move to a housing project or to another flat."

Mr. Peristein of the General Zionists was more specific. Once and for all, he said, we must adopt a law permitting the acceptance of key money and setting forth the division of the money between the outgoing tenant and the landlord.

Perhaps, he added, the division should not be as it is today — two-thirds for the tenant and one-third for the landlord; perhaps this should be changed by law so that the part retained by the tenant varies in accordance with the length of time he has occupied the apartment or the business premises.

Fundamental Problem

In his reply the Minister of Justice said that the question of key money was one of the fundamental rent problems which the present amendment did not purport to solve. It was probably news for Knesset Members to hear Mr. Rosen say that not only can a tenant demand the return of key money from the landlord, but that somebody actually did sue for the return of key money — and won his case.

Mr. Rosen may have been right in saying that no country where rent controls exist has solved the key money problem — but maybe Israel can be the first. At any rate perhaps this aspect of the rent problem should be given priority as another amendment to the Tenant Protection Law, rather than be included in the general overhaul of the law Mr. Rosen said his Ministry was working on, but which requires considerable study.

Perhaps tenants themselves are responsible for the lack of action. It was interesting to hear Mr. Rosen say that the present provision requiring that tenant representatives on rent tribunals be appointed from lists submitted by tenants' organizations could not be carried out. The reason? There is no such organization that can be considered representative of the country's tenants.

WITHOUT in any way sympathizing with Dr. Sneh or his Communist colleagues one may nevertheless question whether his motions, however unpatriotic their motives may be, are not entitled to the same treatment as others.

Dr. Sneh presented a motion for the agenda on Wednesday calling for a debate on the curfews imposed on three villages in the Triangle and for the imprisonment of three Communist party secretaries in the area —one of them without a trial, he charged.

Mr. Ben-Gurion replied, explaining that the curfews had been imposed and searches carried out in the three villages because the tracks of infiltrators who had committed shooting and bombing led to the villages and indicated that they had received help there.

As for the imprisonment of the party secretaries, the Prime Minister said that he had already related the circumstances of two of the cases in reply to a parliamentary question two months ago. As for the third—

"I have no information at the moment. I am prepared to look into it. Perhaps the Member is right in this instance, and I have no objection if this case is clarified in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee."

So far so good.

But then Deputy Speaker Nir announced that he would put to a vote Dr. Sneh's motion for debate as against the Prime Minister's "motion to refer the third incident to committee." Dr. Sneh thereupon asked for the floor on a point of the order of voting, but Mr. Nir refused.

Now there are three possible dispositions of a motion for the agenda — to include the motion on the Knesset agenda, to refer to committee, and to strike from agenda. Dr. Sneh was apparently right in saying that there was no precedent for dividing a motion in the way Mr. Nir proposed.

No Compromise

But Mr. Nir was in no mood to retreat. And when Mr. Ichilov of the General Zionists suggested a way out — that the motion be voted on as a unit and that the Prime Minister's statement about the case of the third secretary be treated as an "announcement"—Mr. Nir remarked angrily that he did not require the help of the Knesset Members.

One could not help feeling that if anyone but Dr. Sneh had been involved, the Speaker would not have been so unbending.

Readers' Letters

PUBLIC GARDEN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have read with great interest your correspondent's very commendable proposal for a public garden in Jerusalem (your issue of May 20), which would encompass the Artists' House and the Montefiore Windmill.

May I, however, add two remarks: First of all, the so-called Herod's Family Tomb is not municipal, but private property, so that I do not know how far the proposition to include it in the above-mentioned garden area may prove practical. Secondly, the Department of Antiquities has no capitals, whether gathering dust or otherwise, in its backyards or stores. All architectural parts now in the hands of the Department are on exhibition in the galleries or rooms open to the public.

Yours, etc.

S. YEIVIN
Director of Antiquities
Ministry of Education and Culture

Jerusalem, May 22.

'Toothprinting' Helps Police

By JOHN F. SEMBOWER

CHICAGO (N.A.N.A.). — A PIECE of cheese that "put the bite on" a burglar of a grocery store is cited by two University of Chicago dental scientists to show progress in making "toothprinting" second only to fingerprinting as a means for identification.

Dr. Albert A. Dahlberg, research associate in the Department of Anthropology and the Walter G. Zoller Memorial Dental Clinic, and a graduate student, James A. Brown, reported to the American Association of Physical Anthropologists that the chances are 60 million to one that no two people will have such identical dental characteristics that they cannot be told apart.

When this was pointed out to the robber who had paused in his work of looting a grocery long enough to take three man-sized bites out of a piece of cheese, leaving perfect imprints of his molars on the remaining hunk, he pleaded guilty on the advice of his lawyer, Dr. Dahlberg said.

The chance of people leaving toothprints is much less likely than fingerprints, so that the latter will not be challenged by dental science in the area where it now is supreme. But Dr. Dahlberg maintains there are fields where dental identification is best.

The factors involved in dental identification include the angles at which the teeth turn in the jaws, the rugae or ridges on the roof of the mouth, and the features of the individual teeth.

Like fingerprints which have withstood ingenious attempts by criminals to obliterate them by abrasive methods and even the use of acids, it is virtually impossible to remove the characteristics of the teeth and mouth as a means of identification, Dr. Dahlberg explained, because the basic features and the rugae remain indestructible.

IS THIS AN ARMISTICE?

Border Incidents Reported in *The Jerusalem Post* in the Month of May

THURSDAY, May 5. Automatic fire opened from Syrian territory on Israel patrol in vicinity of Ein Gev.

FRIDAY, May 6. Gaza Strip marauders harvest ten dunams of ripening barley valued at IL300 from Nahal Oz.

SUNDAY, May 8. Marauder from Jordan killed in clash between band and Army patrol in vicinity of Mount Gilboa.... Infiltrators penetrate Eilat, steal goods from Kibbutz Meuhad fishing cooperative.

MONDAY, May 9. Egyptian spy caught in Israel police trap as he emerges from shop with map in his hands... Building on fringe of Netzer Hazakhar blown up by infiltrators from Jordan... Fire opened from direction of Kalkilya on police vehicle travelling in area of Kfar Saba.

TUESDAY May 3. Army vehicle strikes mine planted by Egyptians in vicinity of Nir Yitzhak... Second vehicle strikes another mine in same vicinity... Group of Arab infiltrators found harvesting fields of Kfar Aza... Egyptians open fire on group of Israel workers in fields of Nirim. Shooting starts fire in fields... Squad of Egyptian soldiers penetrate some three hundred metres into Israel territory but flee on approach of Israel patrol.

THURSDAY, May 10. Israel patrol in Nahal sector encounters marauder from Jordan who flees when ordered to halt. Fire returned and trespasser killed... Israel patrol in Israel territory south of Nitzanei Oz, opposite Tulkarem, fired upon from Jordan... Group of Egyptian infiltrators enters Israel territory and begins to reap fields belonging to Nahal Oz. Thieves chased across border by Kibbutz members.

FRIDAY, May 11. Arabs open automatic fire on civilian car travelling on Kfar Saba-Ramat Hakovesh Road, Sharon Plain... Infiltrators who try to break into Kibbutz Urim sheep pen driven off by watchmen... Egyptian infiltrator from Gaza Strip wounded by Israel patrol in vicinity of Nahal Oz; finds way back across lines... Shot fired from Syrian territory at Israel fishing boats on Lake Kinneret.

SUNDAY, May 13. Fire opened from Gaza Strip at Israel position in vicinity of Nahal Oz... Bilhoehets from Syrian territory aimed at Israel fishing boat on Lake Kinneret... Stones thrown from Old City (Jerusalem) at Church of Notre Dame.

MONDAY, May 14. Egyptian position fires at army vehicle moving in Israel territory near Ein Hashlosha, Western Negev.

TUESDAY, May 15. Two workers wounded when Syrian soldiers enter Israel territory near Kibbutz Gonen and fire at group of men at work.

THURSDAY, May 17. Two Circassians of Kfar Kama escape with lives when hearing explosion of bomb thrown at them, and after being shot at by marauders on Wadi Ara highroad... Infiltrators from Jordan enter Eilat and steal equipment and field telephones from Mekorot... Moshav Lachish watchmen shoot it out in the dark with marauders after hearing suspicious sounds in neighbourhood.

FRIDAY, May 18. First passenger train to make regular Tel Aviv-Beersheba run arrives five minutes behind schedule due to sabotage by infiltrators who blow up section of track 70 kms. north of Negev capital... Syrian position fires shell into Israel territory near Ein Gev... Five tons of barley stolen from Kibbutz Beit Kama, northeast of Beersheba.

MONDAY, May 21. Infiltrators open fire on guards at Amatzia, Lachish area... Irrigation pipes and sprinklers valued at IL735 stolen from Beit Govrin.

TUESDAY, May 22. Lebanese infiltrators open fire on Israel patrol wounding constable.

THURSDAY, May 24. Israel policemen wounded near Hadassah Compound, Mount Scopus, when Jordan forces open fire on police patrol... Syrian boat discovered fishing in Kinneret some 200 metres offshore while group of about 50 Syrians cross into strip of Israel territory along lake's shore.

FRIDAY, May 25. Band of five infiltrators from Gaza Strip steal irrigation fittings worth IL200 from Kibbutz Nir Oz, Western Negev... Infiltrators harvesting barley from fields of Kibbutz Lahav, Eastern Negev, chased off by watchmen... Two Egyptian anti-vehicle mines found close to Beerotayim, Nitzana area.

SUNDAY, May 27. Tractor driver working in Lachish area ambushed and shot to death; ammunition stolen... Party of surveyors working in area east of Beersheba-Hebron road fired upon from Jordan territory... Infiltrators steal water pipes from Nir Oz... 40-dunam crop of barley stolen from Kibbutz Lahav.

TUESDAY, May 29. Egyptian position opens fire on Israel troops in Nitzana area.

SHARON HOTEL
HERZLIA ON SEA
There is no substitute for the "Sharon Holiday."

Friday's Press

Mr. Horowitz's Report

HA'ARETZ (non-party) writes that the report submitted by the Governor of the Bank of Israel brings out clearly the difficulty confronting the State's economy and how ineffective have been the measures taken by the Government till now. Even if the Government takes his advice on controlling credits and payments, that will not go far in curing the country's economy, for in order to work towards economic independence, what we need is stronger measures than credit restriction. This will admittedly be painful, but after eight years of political independence and very little progress towards economic independence, the Government must choose between satisfying the demands of everybody, and the duty of fulfilling one of its most vital tasks. Inducing a crisis in order to heal the country's economy will not be liked by any of the groups interested in their own welfare, but without a "cruel" Government policy, our economic future is not assured.

Herut writes that no one would suspect the Governor of the Bank of Israel of wilfully criticizing the Government's policy, but he has not been able to ignore its inherent faults. The Report is a complete confirmation of the long-standing argument that Government policy has also failed in the economic sphere and that the country, far from moving towards economic independence, is heading fast in the opposite direction. Its entire existence is based on grants and funds from abroad which will stop one day and the result will be total economic collapse.

Davar (Histadrut) points to the fact that too few Israelis are engaged in productive activity, that if we produce more we also seem to consume more, and that if we are not able to bring down the cost of production and raise productivity, the value of the Israel pound on the world market will drop. The paper also recalls that there is an eternal economic triangle: the desire for full employment, the right to collective bargaining, and price stability. But all three, it says, cannot be obtained together, and for obvious reasons we have chosen full employment and collective bargaining. Hence, there is no cause for surprise at the Government's need to engage from time to time in a severe contest with growing inflationary dangers. The Report again points to the basic faults in our economy without recommending panaceas. And rightly so. All recommendations were included in Mr. Horowitz's former report which, he points out, have only partly been met.

Haboker (General Zionist) takes up the Ministerial Committee's decision in the matter of interest control and points out that we should know by now that control in this country means pushing transactions into the black market. There is no denying that usurious practices suck the life-blood of our economy and that they have already shaken not a few firms of late. But we cannot rid ourselves of this trouble by resorting to mere controls but should try to work out a policy in keeping with the needs of the country's economy. The time has come to review the positive and negative aspects of existing credit restrictions and devise new ways of assisting our economy to overcome financing difficulties legally.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) examines the glaring contradictions between the unctuous professions of peace at the Security Council and the active supply of arms to the Arab countries with which the Arabs can effectively thwart any prospects of peace, and concludes that this is a policy fraught with grave dangers.

Herut writes that Oren would do a great service to the State and nation, and even to all mankind, if he would issue a grand "Faccuse" against the regime which maltreated him, calling upon Israel youth to renew its faith in the principles of justice and honesty as expressed in our own Book of Books and in the vision of the Prophets of Israel. How many Siberias and Pragues must we pass through before we are purged of the impurities that cling to us while we tend the vineyards of strangers?

Newsweek
THE AUTHORITATIVE NEWS MAGAZINE
Issue: June 6, 1955
Empire to Commonwealth: Can Britain Make It Work?
Coming U.S. Atomic Plane — A Concept.
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MUSICAL DIARY

Tel Aviv Museum, May 26. Rebecca Burstein-Arber, piano, Alice Rosenberg-Fenyves, violin, Thelma Yellin, cello.

THERE can hardly be a greater compliment for a musician, than that his listener is enchanted by the work he performs. That is how your critic felt about Schubert's Trio Op. 100, which ended this evening. What wonderful music! The performance was the more remarkable, as it was that of a newly formed ensemble. What a pity Mrs. Burstein-Arber appears so rarely in public. Her playing is distinguished, assured and sensitive.

Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 30 No. 3, opened the programme, and the first few bars apart, got a vivid performance, with a finely lyrical middle movement. Brahms' Second Sonata for Cello and Piano was read with great breadth and maturity. All three selections were warmly applauded by the audience, who spent a very rewarding evening indeed.

Tel Aviv Museum, May 29. Cello Recital by Uzi Wiesel; Moshe Lustig at the piano Couperin: Second Suite; Beethoven: Variations on a Theme by Mozart, Prokofieff: Sonata in C-Major; Brahms: Sonata in F-Major.

MR. Wiesel is an extremely fine musician. His technique and intonation are first rate, his tone mellow and he puts these qualities to good use. His interpretation tends to be objective yet never dry, if somewhat reserved. I liked best the Prokofieff Sonata, a work of strikingly rich invention. Needless to say there is the usual humour, expressed in the usual way, but there are moments of great poetry and Mr. Wiesel brought it all into proper relief. The other works were equally well performed though they seemed to have less urgency, less personal importance.

Mr. Lustig has so often been praised here, that with his frequent appearances he becomes a literary problem. He always was an excellent musician, but of late he has developed into a very individual, expressive, and sometimes powerful artist. There are moments, however, where one wishes he would give a recital, play Petrushka, and get it out of his system. *W.*

International Society for Contemporary Music, Jerusalem Branch: Bella Bartok Memorial Concert, Y.M.C.A.; May 31. Nina Valery, soprano; Miriam Budal, contralto; Vera Lengyel, piano; Itzhak Blasberger, cello; Isiah Braker and Amihud Spiegel, violin; Rudolph Goehr and Arieh Sacha (accompanists).

THE I.S.C.M. Bartok Memorial Concert offered an attractive programme, whose first part was dedicated exclusively to the great master of modern music. Leigh Henry stated strikingly of Bartok, that though he employed certain scales and forms proper to Hungarian folk music, "such a procedure no more renders his music archaeological or conventionally national, than does the employment of the ballad form by Rossetti, of the sestina by Swinburne, of certain verbal reiterations by Maeterlinck, or certain images by Van Lerbergue and Claudel render the work of these writers mere imitations of the troubadours and the Renaissance." The basic elements of those free melodies, harmonies and rhythms he found, had to be artistically developed in order to be made into bold music like the famous Allegro Barbaro. Notwithstanding the frequent grotesque and aggressive note, his music always remains human.

This we felt again with the opening Melodii de Colinde, well interpreted by Vera Lengyel, and especially in the raging Rondo based on folktunes.

We were fascinated by the Rhapsody No. 1 for cello and orchestra played by J. Blasberger & A. Sacha, opening rather like a Hassidic improvisation. The songs to words by Endre Ady, Hungary's greatest lyric poet, were expressive, while the last of the three Hungarian folk songs had an unmistakable czardas rhythm (Nina Valery and Rudolph Goehr).

Zoltan Kodaly, the most famous Hungarian contemporary composer after Bartok and very close to him, was represented, in addition to folk songs, with songs from his opera "Seckler Spinning Room" (Miriam Budal and Vera Lengyel). Even more captivating than these were two delicate piano pieces: "Lamentation" and "Il pleut dans la ville," while we were delighted by two other piano pieces by Leo Weiner (from Hungarian Peasant Songs): "Bagpipe" and "Thema con variazioni," the latter strong in counterpoint, whereas Ferenc Farkas' Three Old Hungarian Folk Songs from the 17th Century sounded rather conventional (excellently read by Vera Lengyel, I. Braker and A. Spiegel played Duos for Two Violins by Paul Kadosa and then Bartok again. Quite a Hungarian rhapsody, though by no means in a Lisztian sense. *FRANCO*

Kol Yisrael Orchestra Broadcast Concert. Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal. (Y.M.C.A. Hall, May 29). Soloist: Ivry Gitlis, violin. Shlomo Yaffe: Symphony. Beethoven: Violin Concerto in D, op. 61.

IVRY Gitlis gave us a carefully thought-out and beautifully played reading of the Beethoven Violin Concerto, subtle, meditative and lyrical in turn. If our ideal notion of the work might require a little more robustness, that is no criticism of Mr. Gitlis, who brought out most of the more distinctive and important sides of the work. We hope that we shall be privileged to hear him in some of the modern works in which he excels.

The orchestra under Mr. Freudenthal rendered a unified performance, ably supporting the soloist, and giving Mr. Yaffe's Symphony its first performance. *MASETTO*

Abroad

THE World premiere of Yehuda Wohl's new composition, "Quartetto Appassionato," was played by the Harry Glickman WQXR String Quartet on the N.Y. Times Radio Station, it was reported last week.

The announcement was made by Mr. Zenon Wardan, Israel representative of the Society of Composers, Publishers and Authors in the U.S., which cooperated in the transmission. He said the concert was given on Independence Day.

Mr. Wohl won the Tel Aviv Municipality's Engel Prize earlier in May for his Symphony No. 1.

Mr. Wardan said a recording of the American broadcast is now on its way to Israel for rebroadcast by Kol Yisrael and Galei Zahal.

Russian Scientists Impress West

By NORA BELOFF

MOSCOW (OFNS).— THE most solid evidence that the Russians are now planning for prolonged "competitive coexistence" and ruling out the likelihood of a major war, is to be found in the present employment of their leading nuclear scientists, not in ultra-secret war industries, but in institutes of "pure" science where their work has no direct bearing on military strength, and which was thrown wide open last week for the world to see.

British and American visitors to the Moscow Conference on the Physics of High Energy Particles, which has just ended, have been immensely impressed, first, by the magnitude of the human and material resources which the Russians are devoting to abstract science which has no civilian or military usefulness, and secondly, by the uninhibited manner in which scientists of 11 different countries, including 14 eminent American physicists, have been allowed to wander round the experimental stations, photographing the latest equipment and exchanging data with their Soviet opposite numbers.

Anticipating Peace?

Some Western commentators are sceptical about how far the demobilization of a million perhaps redundant infantry men from an army of unknown size is evidence that the Soviets are anticipating peace. But it is hard to believe that if they expected war they would allow so many of their prominent physicists to give all their attention to "pure" science, so pure in fact that it does not matter if they share the results with the other side. The physicist, Dr. Pontecorvo, who was engaged in highly secret work at Harwell before he went over to the Russians, reappeared at this conference to read out a paper which showed that his work no longer had any military significance. In doing so he was implicitly staking a claim to be readmitted into the international fraternity of science.

The visiting Western scientists pointed out that for war work the Russians doubtlessly have as many engineers and technicians as they need. But they cannot, at least in the present generation, have unlimited supplies of nuclear scientists. At this conference several of Russia's most distinguished physicists who have been completely cut off from the outside world for several years by the secrecy of their work reappeared and submitted papers showing how fully engaged they are in grappling with the fundamental problems of abstract science.

Close to Americans

The conference on recent discoveries showed Western scientists that the Russians are now both in research and in equipment very close indeed to the Americans, having outstripped any other country, and at their present rate of progress seem set within the next year or two to snatch world leadership. Dr. Wilson said that during the present international conference the Russians had enabled the Americans to add to the sum total of their knowledge, though the subjects on which the Russians evidently knew more than the Americans were, he thought, too technical to explain to the lay public.

His colleague, Professor Marshak, of Rochester University, said the Americans will probably emulate certain points in the Soviet programme of scientific training. The Americans here feel that the Russians do better than they do in recruiting scientists, and that the Soviet system of selection and grants to students ensures that all potential scientific brain is used, whereas they estimate that up to 50 per cent of potential scientists in the United States, either for material or social reasons, never reach the laboratory.

Greater Prestige

Several Western scientists, including Professor Bates, of Nottingham University, noted the contrast in prestige and pay accorded to "pure" scientists on the two sides of the Iron Curtain. In the West the big pecuniary plums go to those research men who devote themselves to applied science and can therefore be profitably employed by the big industrial or chemical firms. The visitors discovered that here the head of a science faculty might earn up to 20,000 roubles a month, against a manual labourer's wage of around 700 a month, and on which he pays no income tax, supertax or death duty. He thus becomes one of the richest men in the country, and after buying country houses and cars for himself and his family, hardly knows what to do with his money.

The Western scientists who have to choose between their thirst for knowledge of the absolute truth, and their desire for prestige and material well-being, find the combination of both enjoyed by their hosts singularly attractive.

RADIO K—?

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